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XXIX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXXV. By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Cicadidæ (continued from p. 216).

Subfam. *TIBICININÆ* (concluded).

THIS communication concludes my efforts to revise and systematize the genera of the family Cicadidæ. There are a few genera with which I am still unacquainted—*Nosola*, Stål, *Nablistes*, Karsch, *Plautilla*, Stål, *Paectira*, Karsch, and *Triglena*, Fieb.,—but these will, I hope, be located in a subsequent synonymical catalogue of the family.

Division TETTIGOMYIARIA.

Tegmina broad and short, not or scarcely longer than the body, sometimes scarcely longer than the abdomen; abdomen usually inflated, always thickened.

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Bases of upper vein to lower ulnar area and lower vein to radial area distinctly and well separated at apex of basal cell.
- a. Wings with six apical areas.
- b. Tegmina about as long as body.
- c. Head as long as breadth between eyes; front produced and as long as broad *Xosopsaltria*.
- cc. Head considerably shorter than space between eyes; front not produced, short, transverse, broader than long *Inyamana*.
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- ccc. Head slightly shorter than space between eyes; front slightly produced, about as long as broad. *Saticula*.
- aa. Wings with five, sometimes only four, apical areas.
- bb. Tegmina only about two thirds the length of body *Gazuma*.
- B. Bases of upper vein to lower ulnar area and lower vein to radial area with almost a common origin at apex of basal cell *Tettigomyia*.

Genus XOSOPSALTRIA.

Pydna, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) i. p. 621 (1861), nom. præocc.
Xosopsaltria, Kirk. Entomologist, 1904, p. 280, nom. n.

Type, *X. lutea*, Oliv. (*Cicada*).

Xosopsaltria fuliginosa, sp. n.

♂. Head and pronotum sordidly ochraceous; head with marginal and submarginal lines to front, spots at lateral margins of vertex, and area of the ocelli, pronotum with two central fasciæ with a curved discal fascia on each side, the incisures and lateral margins, black; mesonotum sordidly ochraceous, with four large obconical spots (the two central shortest), a large spot in front of cruciform elevation and the outer margins of same, black; abdomen sordidly ochraceous, the posterior segmental margins narrowly testaceous, with two central longitudinal series of piceous spots; body beneath sordidly ochraceous; transverse striæ to face, disk of sternum, legs, and base of metasternum piceous; tibiæ (excluding apices) ochraceous; tegmina pale shining fuliginous, becoming more or less hyaline in the various areas, the venation pale fuscous; wings hyaline, the venation fuscous; tegmina broad, not longer than the body, their greatest breadth little less than half their length; abdomen prominently centrally ridged above; opercula inwardly oblique, not passing base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., 21 mm.; exp. tegm. 45 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa (*C. S. Belton*, Brit. Mus.).

INYAMANA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) almost as wide as base of mesonotum, shorter than breadth between eyes, lateral margins of vertex convex and projecting slightly beyond front, which is short, transverse, broader than long, concave, and medially sulcate, ocelli a little nearer to each other than to eyes; pronotum longer than head, the lateral margins a little convex, nearly straight, the posterior angles broadly ampliate;

mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) about as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen dilated, considerably longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male obliquely convex, longer than broad, not passing base of abdomen; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina short, broad, about as long as body; basal cell twice as long as broad, postcostal area moderately broad and cell-like, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Type, *I. hemaris*, Dist.

Inyamana hemaris, sp. n.

Body ochraceous; head with some small pale fuscous spots and two short black lines at inner margin of ocelli; pronotum with two central longitudinal lines united posteriorly, on each side of which is a curved discal line, the outer incisures and lateral margins, piceous or black; mesonotum with four long obconical spots, the two central shortest and placed close together, and two small spots in front of the cruciform elevation black; abdomen with two central broken macular fasciæ and a lateral broken macular fascia on each side black; body beneath with the disk of sternum, inner areas of opercula, and two central, broken, macular fasciæ to abdomen piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation mostly fuscous, costal membrane to tegmina ochraceous.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 14–16 mm.; exp. tegm. 34–35 mm.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Samburu (C. S. Betton, Brit. Mus.); Kondoa (*Bloyet*, Paris Mus.).

Inyamana ochracea, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous, concolorous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; costal membrane to tegmina ochraceous.

Allied to *I. hemaris*, but smaller, colour totally different; postcostal area to tegmina much broader, lower apical area much shorter.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀, 11–14 mm.; exp. tegm. 25–30 mm.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Samburu (C. S. Betton, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SATICULA.

Saticula, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. x. p. 172 (1866).

Cicada, 5. Gruppe, Hagen, Stett. ent. Zeit. xvii. p. 138 (1856).

Type, *S. coriaria*, Stål.

GAZUMA, gen. nov.

♀. Body elongate, robust; head (including eyes) slightly narrower than base of mesonotum, about as long as space between eyes, front moderately produced, a little broader than long, margins of front and vertex discontinuous, vertex longitudinally sulcate; pronotum about as long as head, lateral margins obliquely sinuate, posterior angles moderately ampliate; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) about as long as head and pronotum together; abdomen much longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina short, broad, only about two thirds the length of body, apical areas short, eight in number, in some specimens less; wings with five, in some specimens only four, apical areas.

This description is founded on a series of female specimens.

Type, *G. Barrettae*, Dist.

Gazuma Barrettae, sp. n.

♀. Body and legs ochraceous, concolorous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous; tegmina with a slight ochraceous tint, the costal membrane ochraceous; third ulnar area very much shorter than fourth; anterior femora armed with three strong spines beneath.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 10-12 mm.; exp. tegm. 19-20 mm.

Hab. South Africa: Annshaw (*Miss F. Barrett*, Brit. Mus.).

Gazuma Delalandei, sp. n.

Uniformly brownish ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first a little tinted with very pale brownish, the venation and costal membrane brownish ochraceous; wings with the venation dull ochraceous.

Allied to *G. Barrettae* by venation of tegmina, which are, however, a little shorter, front of head a little more prominent; pronotum deeply, centrally, longitudinally sulcate.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. S. Africa (*Delalande*, Paris Mus.).

Gazuma pretoriae, sp. n.

Closely allied to *G. Barrettae* in general appearance, but virescent, not ochraceous, and differing structurally from that species by the length of the third ulnar area, which is

nearly twice as long as in *G. Barrettæ* and almost as long as the fourth.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 12 mm. ; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Transvaal: Pretoria.

Genus TETTIGOMYIA.

Tettigomyia, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 482 (1843).

Type, *T. vespiformis*, Amy. & Serv.

Division MELAMPSALTARIA.

This division, though at present containing only three genera, embraces a large number of species. It is easily recognized by the venation of the tegmina, in which the bases of the upper vein to lower ulnar area and the lower vein to radial area are fused or the first emitted at some distance from the base of the second. The distribution of the Melampsaltaria is in the Old World, though there is a Nearctic representative; but it is in Australia where the greatest number of species is found and where the headquarters of the division is clearly indicated.

Synopsis of Genera.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Wings with six apical areas..... | <i>Melampsalta</i> . |
| B. Wings with five apical areas..... | <i>Pauropsalta</i> . |
| C. Wings with four apical areas | <i>Urabanana</i> . |

Genus MELAMPSALTA.

Melampsalta (*Melampsalte*), Amy. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) v. p. 155 [351] (1847).

Melampsalta, Kolenati, Mém. Ent. vii. p. 27 (1857).

Type, *M. musiva*, Germ. (*Cicada*).

Considerable difficulty appertains as to the nomenclature of this genus. It was first named by Amyot (scarcely described), *supra*, and takes precedence of the name *Cicadetta* which he used on a succeeding page. Kolenati described the genus, but had previously also described *Cicadetta*, which, if we take Kolenati as the real founder, must have priority. However, I follow Stål, Karsch, and other writers in giving the name *Melampsalta* precedence, as given by Amyot. I have failed to separate *Cicadetta* from *Melampsalta*: if we compare the type of the first, the *Cicada montana*, Scop., with the type of *Melampsalta* (*supra*), a difference appears in the position of emergence of the upper vein of the lower ulnar area; but much as I endeavoured to thus break

up a congested genus, my efforts failed, and the differences became evanescent when a long series of species were examined.

Melampsalta Godingi.

Melampsalta umbrimargo, God. & Frogg. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1904, p. 632, t. xviii. fig. 12.

Head black; a central line to front, a spot on each lateral margin, an elongate central basal spot, a small spot near inner margin of each eye, and the posterior margin of vertex ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous; two central fasciæ united posteriorly and amplified anteriorly, some irregular discal markings, inner posterior margin, and lateral and sublateral margins black; mesonotum black; the margins of two central obconical spots, the lateral margins, and cruciform elevation ochraceous, the last with a black spot on each anterior angular prolongation; abdomen black, posterior segmental margins ochraceous; sternum very thickly greyish pilose; face black, its lateral margins ochraceous; opercula in male greyish yellow, bases piceous; abdomen beneath ochraceous, with a central and lateral segmental series of black spots; tegmina and wings hyaline, venation brownish ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane, apical margin, bases of second, third, fifth, and seventh apical areas, longitudinal veins to fifth, sixth, and seventh apical areas, and spots at apices of longitudinal veins to upper four ulnar areas umber-brown.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 56 mm.

Hab. Australia: Ardrossan, Yorke Peninsula (*Tepper*); Gawler, S.A. (Macleay Mus.).

A much smaller species than the *Cicada umbrimargo*, Walk.; tegmina much shorter and their apices more rounded; colour and markings also different.

Melampsalta athiopica, sp. n.

Body above black, sparingly palely ochraceously pilose; ocelli castaneous; lateral margins of pronotum, lateral margins of metanotum (narrowly), and posterior angles of cruciform elevation pale ochraceous; body beneath and opercula pale ochraceous, strong suffusions to femora and anterior and intermediate tibiæ, tarsi (more or less), and a broad, central, longitudinal fascia to abdomen piceous or black; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous; the tegmina with the costal membrane more or less castaneous, the upper vein of the lower ulnar area emitted at a

very short distance from base of radial area, the costal margin moderately arched to apex of radial area, margin of postcostal area straight; opercula in male somewhat long, their apices convex and reaching the apex of the second abdominal segment; rostrum just passing the intermediate coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Zomba (*A. Whyte*, Brit. Mus.).

Melampsalta Waterhousei, sp. n.

Body above black, sparingly greyish pilose; head with a central fascia (broadened posteriorly) to front, a small spot on each lateral margin and one at base of vertex, ochraceous; pronotum much suffused with ochraceous on the disk of each lateral area, its extreme posterior margin of the same colour; disk of cruciform elevation, central margin (interrupted medially) of metanotum, a spot on each side of anal segment, and anal appendage (excluding base) pale ochraceous; posterior margins of third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments dull ochraceous; head beneath, sternum, legs, and rostrum piceous; streaks and apices to anterior and intermediate femora, intermediate tibiæ, posterior femora and tibiæ, opercula in male, and abdomen beneath stramineous; posterior femora with some piceous lines; tegmina with a slight brownish-ochraceous tinge, the venation ochraceous, fuscous towards apices, the upper vein of lower ulnar area attached to lower vein of radial area at a short distance from base; opercula in male short, transverse, not extending beyond base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 13 mm.; exp. tegm. 37 mm.

Hab. Australia: Adelaide (*F. Waterhouse*, Brit. Mus.).

Melampsalta lactea, sp. n.

Body above black, somewhat strongly ochraceously pilose; head with a spot on front and the lateral margins of vertex and a central basal incised spot to same, margins and a central linear spot to pronotum, lateral margins of mesonotum, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; head beneath, sternum, and legs piceous or black; margins and a spot at base of face, apices and streaks to femora, and annulations (more or less broad) to tibiæ ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale ochraceous, lateral marginal and central segmental series of spots piceous; tegmina talc-like, suffused with pale fuscous; base and apex of radial area, the last continued to apex of lower ulnar area, postcostal area, and some pale

suffusions at bases of apical areas lacteous; a black streak in basal cell, costal membrane, and about basal half of venation ochraceous, remaining venation brownish ochraceous, costal edge of postcostal area fuscous, upper vein of lower ulnar area connected with lower vein of radial area for some distance from base; wings hyaline, venation ochraceous, base and anal area lacteous; opercula in male black, transverse, posteriorly rounded, not passing base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 39 mm.

Hab. Australia: Melbourne (Brit. Mus.).

Melampsalta issoides.

issoides, Walk., MS.

Head black, with a linear spot to front and a small rounded spot at base of vertex ochraceous; pronotum dull testaceous, the submargins and two central lines dilated posteriorly, black, the incisures piceous; mesonotum black, with two very obscure central obconical spots, the margins of which are dull testaceous, lateral margins, cruciform elevation, and margins of metanotum, pale testaceous; posterior segmental margins obscurely testaceous; body beneath and legs thickly ochraceously pilose; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation fuscous, a somewhat broad (broadest at apex) oblique fuscous fascia crossing tegmina at bases of apical areas, more or less broken posteriorly, the upper vein of lower ulnar area emitted at only a short distance from base of radial area; opercula in male small, posteriorly rounded, not extending beyond base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 12 mm.; exp. tegm. 27 mm.

Hab. Australia: New South Wales; Swan River (Brit. Mus.). West Australia: Perth (*H. J. Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PAUROPSALTA.

Pauropsalta, God. & Frogg. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1904, p. 615.

Type, *P. mneme*, Walk. (*Cicada*), = *P. leurensis*, God. & Frogg.

Mr. Froggatt has very kindly sent me a number of co-types of the species he described and identified in conjunction with Mr. Goding in their monograph of the Australian Cicadidæ. I am thus enabled to fix the exact nomenclature of the type of their genus. All further synonymy will appear in my synonymic catalogue. It is scarcely to be expected that Walker's descriptions allow identifications to be made with

certainty when his types are not available for comparison. The figure of *P. leurensis* given by Goding and Froggatt is imperfect in the neuration of the tegmina, where the upper margin of the lower ulnar area is represented by the artist as emerging close to the apex of the basal cell, whereas it bifurcates some distance from it.

Pauropsalta stigmatica, sp. n.

♀. Head black; a central longitudinal line to front, a small central spot at base, and a similar spot on each lateral margin of vertex ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, with two central, longitudinal, piceous lines, angularly united posteriorly and amply united anteriorly, the incisures and lateral margins fuscous; mesonotum black, with two central pale ochraceous fasciæ, which are widened and inwardly angulated on disk, the lateral margins and cruciform elevation ochraceous, the last with a central line and apices of the anterior angles piceous or black; abdomen black, the posterior segmental margins broadly ochraceous, that on the posterior segment medially interrupted; anal segment testaceous, centrally black; body beneath ochraceous; head beneath black, lateral margins and an anterior spot to face ochraceous; legs more or less suffused with piceous, the anterior legs most strongly so; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation mostly fuscous; tegmina with the costal membrane pale ochraceous, the postcostal area fuscous and appearing as a dark stigma; wings with five apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 29 mm.

Hab. Adelaide (*F. Waterhouse*, Brit. Mus.).

Pauropsalta Dameli, sp. n.

♂. Body above black; central sulcation at base of vertex ochraceous; a spot on each lateral margin of vertex, margins and a central fascia to pronotum, an irregular discal spot (mutilated in type by pin) and lateral margins of mesonotum, cruciform elevation, posterior area of metasternum, abdominal segmental margins, and disk of anal segment, testaceous red; body beneath testaceous; head beneath (excluding margins of face) and discal suffusions to sternum piceous; legs, rostrum (excluding apex), lateral margins of sternum, and the opercula pale ochraceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous; tegmina distinctly arched above the radial area, with the costal membrane and postcostal area ochraceous; wings with five apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., 9½ mm.; exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab. "Australia" (*Edw. Damel*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus — ?

Cicada complex, Walk. List Hom. i. p. 203 (1850).

The type is unlocalized, without abdomen, and with one wing mutilated, the remnants preserved being gummed on a card. The shape and venation of the tegmina resemble those of *Pauropsalta dubia*, God. & Frogg., but the one wing retained possesses only three apical areas. Under such circumstances it is scarcely possible to generically identify it.

URABUNANA, gen. nov.

Head considerably shorter than pronotum, the front broad and rounded, its margins discontinuous to, and almost at right angles with, the lateral margins of vertex, which are also rounded, vertex much longer than front and with a central incision at base, ocelli a little nearer to each other than to eyes, which project beyond the anterior pronotal angles; pronotum somewhat quadrangular, its lateral margins straight, its posterior angles a little amplified; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; abdomen about as long or slightly longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male obliquely directed inwardly, but not extending beyond the base of the abdomen; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; anterior femora strongly spined beneath; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight apical areas, the upper vein of lower ulnar area emitted at some distance from base of radial area, where they are fused, postcostal area moderately broad; wings with four apical areas.

Type, *U. sericeivitta*, Walk. (*Cicada*).

Urabunana segmentaria, sp. n.

Body above black, sparingly greyishly pilose; a small spot at apex and the basal narrow margin of front, a small spot on each lateral margin, and a central spot at base of vertex, lateral and posterior margins of pronotum, cruciform elevation, posterior margin of metasternum, and lateral margins and posterior segmental margins of abdomen ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous; head beneath (excluding margins of face), clypeus, disk of sternum, basal margins of opercula, suffusions to coxæ and femora, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and base of abdomen black; tegmina and wings hyaline, bases of both narrowly ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane, postcostal area, and basal veins pale

ochraceous, remaining venation fuscous; venation of wings ochraceous or fuscous; wings with four apical areas; anterior femora with two strong black spines.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 10 mm.; exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. Queensland: Peak Downs (Coll. Dist.).

Division HEMIDICTYARIA.

The principal divisional character of the Hemidictyaria is to be found in the narrow head, which (including eyes) is about or scarcely more than half the width of mesonotum at base; the abdomen (especially in the males) is more or less globose and usually longitudinally dorsally ridged.

Lacetas, Karsch, from the figure illustrating the description, apparently belongs to this division, but I have not yet seen a representative of the genus, and therefore cannot locate it in the synopsis.

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Venation of tegmina normal, not reticulate.
- a. Front of head triangular, deeply and angularly inserted in vertex.
 - b. Head longer than space between eyes.
 - c. Ocelli placed as near eyes as to each other.
 - d. Apical areas of tegmina and wings almost as long as half their length *Arfaka.*
 - aa. Front of head conical, moderately but not angularly inserted in vertex.
 - bb. Head about as long as space between eyes.
 - cc. Ocelli placed nearer to each other than to eyes.
 - dd. Apical areas of tegmina and wings shorter than half their length.
 - e. Lateral margins of pronotum more or less sinuate.
 - f. Fourth ulnar area of tegmina of normal shape *Sapantanga.*
 - ff. Fourth ulnar area of tegmina with its anterior margin at base of third ulnar area inwardly angulated and emitting a short rudimentary vein *Jacatra.*
 - ee. Lateral margins of pronotum obliquely straight *Iruana.*
 - ccc. Ocelli placed as near to eyes as to each other.
 - g. Tegmina with the first ulnar area much longer than third; fourth ulnar area much shorter than radial area.
 - h. No rudimentary vein at base of second ulnar area *Prasia.*
 - gg. Tegmina with the first ulnar area about as long as third; fourth ulnar area about or nearly as long, or a little longer than radial area.

- hh.* Rudimentary vein at base of second ulnar area connecting it more or less imperfectly with apex of fifth ulnar area, sometimes almost obsolete *Lembeja*.
- B. Venation of tegmina more or less reticulate.
- i.* Bases of upper vein to lower ulnar area and lower vein of radial area not amalgamated, the first alone emitted from end of cell, contiguous to emergence of second *Cystosoma*.
- ii.* Bases of upper vein to lower ulnar area and lower vein of radial area amalgamated.
- j.* Reticulated area of tegmina not more than half their length and sharply defined by a transverse line* *Hemidictya*.
- jj.* Reticulate area of tegmina more than half their length and not defined by a transverse line *Ilovana*.

ARFAKA, gen. nov.

Head longer than space between eyes, front long, about as long as vertex, deeply inserted in vertex and angulate anteriorly and posteriorly, breadth (including eyes) little more than half the breadth of mesonotum at base, eyes large and oblique, ocelli almost as near to eyes as to each other; pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins moderately convex, its posterior angles widely amplified; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) longer than pronotum; abdomen moderately inflated, attenuated posteriorly, dorsally medially ridged, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male extremely small, leaving the cavities almost entirely exposed; anterior femora only moderately spined beneath; face much compressed and prominent; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight, wings with six apical areas, which in both cases are long and occupy at least half their length.

Type, *A. fulva*, Walk. (*Cephaloaxys*).

SAPANTANGA, gen. nov.

Head about as long as space between eyes, front long, about as long as vertex, conical, not angulately immersed in vertex, breadth (including eyes) about two thirds the width of mesonotum at base; pronotum about as long as head, its lateral margins a little convex, its posterior angles moderately amplified; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) considerably longer than pronotum; abdomen short, robust,

* Characters taken from Westwood's figure.

attenuated posteriorly, not longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male very small, the cavities almost entirely exposed; rostrum about reaching the anterior coxæ; face moderately compressed, strongly longitudinally sulcate; tegmina and wings hyaline; tegmina with eight, wings with six apical areas, which in both cases are shorter than half their length.

Type, *S. nutans*, Walk. (*Cephaloxys*).

JACATRA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) about half the breadth of base of mesonotum, about as long as broad, front moderately produced, subtriangular, considerably shorter than vertex, its lateral margins and those of vertex discontinuous, ocelli nearer to each other than to eyes, well separated from base of head; pronotum about as long as head, its posterior angles somewhat strongly ampliate; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) longer than pronotum; abdomen robust, centrally longitudinally ridged, longer than space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; tegmina hyaline, apical areas eight, first ulnar area longer than third, fourth ulnar area shorter than radial area, the transverse vein at base of third ulnar area strongly angulated and emitting a short rudimentary vein halfway across fourth ulnar area; wings with six apical areas.

Type, *J. typica*, Dist.

Jacatra typica, sp. n.

Body, legs, tegmina, and wings pale dull ochraceous; head slightly tinged with virescent; pronotum with the margins and a central longitudinal fascia virescent; mesonotum with two anterior central obconical spots, denoted only by their pale margins, and with a broad virescent fascia on each lateral area; posterior segmental margins (excluding basal and apical segments) pale testaceous; tegmina with a dull ochraceous tint, the venation and costal membrane a little darker, the veins also alternately marked with elongate darker and lighter spots; wings with a dull ochraceous tint, the veins darker; *tegmina with the additional curved rudimentary vein very distinct and perfect for halfway across the apical area of fourth ulnar area.*

Long., ♂, 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 47 mm.

Hab. Java (Brit. Mus.).

IRUANA, gen. nov.

Head triangular, considerably shorter than the pronotum, including eyes about half the width of base of mesonotum; front a little shorter than vertex, somewhat triangular, centrally finely sulcate, lateral margins of front and vertex almost continuous; vertex with two central longitudinal ridges, exhibiting a deep sulcation between them; front ocellus placed very near anterior margin, the other two on each side of ridges, a little nearer to each other than to eyes, lateral margins and eyes oblique; pronotum narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins oblique, posterior angles a little subangularly ampliate, centrally, finely, longitudinally sulcate; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) a little longer than pronotum; abdomen short, prominently, centrally, dorsally ridged; tympana entirely exposed; opercula in male small, short, not entirely covering the sonorous apertures; tegmina semiopaque, costal membrane somewhat broad and concave, postcostal area broad and distinct, apical areas eight; wings with six apical areas.

Allied to *Lacetas*, Karsch, differing principally by the number of apical veins to the tegmina.

Type, *I. sulcata*, Dist.

Iruana sulcata, sp. n.

Somewhat uniformly pale ochraceous; tegmina semiopaque, with an ochraceous tint; wings semihyaline, with the venation ochraceous; head and pronotum more or less centrally longitudinally sulcate, the front finely, the vertex most strongly sulcate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ ♀ 15-16 mm.; exp. tegm. 48-50 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa: Lagari (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PRASIA.

Prasia, Stål, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) i. p. 574 (1863).

Drepanopsaltria, Bredd. Hem. Celebes, p. 113 (1902).

Type, *P. faticina*, Stål.

I am unable to follow our Prussian colleague in separating his genus *Drepanopsaltria* from *Prasia*. (1) He relies on the presence or absence of the opercula, and gives a figure representing a species of *Prasia* without stating what that species is. Now the type of *Prasia*—*P. faticina*, Stål—is in the British Museum, and is a female specimen, consequently

we cannot refer to the opercula, and I have never seen a male specimen. Stål, in describing his *P. fatiloqua*, certainly writes "*operculis nullis*," but this cannot be accepted as the type of *Prasia*, and the true female type has all the appearance of what Breddin refers to as typical *Drepanopsaltria*. (2) To add to the confusion, Breddin gives as the type of *Drepanopsaltria*, *Lembeja culta*, Dist., a species I have never described; but it is probable he was referring to my *Prasia culta* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) i. p. 97, 1898).

Genus LEMBEJA.

Lembeja, Dist. Mon. Orient. Cicad. pp. 103 & 147 (1892), n. nom.
Perissoneura, Dist. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 189, nom. præocc.

Type, *L. maculosa*, Dist. (*Perissoneura*).

In reference to this genus, Herr Breddin (Hem. Celebes, p. 113, 1902) has formulated the dogma "*Genus Lembejam Dist. a Prasia Stål naturaliter distingui non posse existimo*." But this is more of a criticism on the veteran entomologist Dr. Karsch, of his own Berlin Museum, who has described two species in that genus.

Genus CYSTOSOMA.

Cystosoma, Westw. Arc. Ent. i. p. 92 (1842).

Type, *C. Saundersi*, Westw.

Genus HEMIDICTYA.

Hemidictya, Burm. Handb. ii. 1, p. 178 (1839); Amy & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 461 (1843).

Type, *H. frondosa*, Burm.

HOVANA, gen. nov.

Head triangular, about as long as the pronotum, including eyes about half the width of mesonotum, front and vertex subequal in length, eyes outwardly truncate, in a line with lateral margins of head, base of head truncate; pronotum with the lateral margins obliquely straight, narrowing to head, posterior angles prominent, obtusely angulate; mesonotum about as long as pronotum; metanotum triangularly posteriorly produced; abdomen (♀) short, robust, shorter than space between apex of head and posterior angle of metanotum; face obliquely compressed; rostrum robust, reaching intermediate coxæ; tegmina opaque, broad, acuminate at apex, greatest breadth more than half their length, costal

membrane very broad, more than apical half with the venation reticulate and forming very many cellular areas, upper vein of lower ulnar area amalgamated at base with lower vein of radial area; wings hyaline, with eight apical areas.

Type, *H. Distanti*, Brancsik (*Hemidictya*).

Division TETTIGARCTARIA.

A division at present only represented by one remarkable genus, in which the pronotum differs from that in any other genus of the family by its large size, produced posteriorly and almost covering the mesonotum.

Genus TETTIGARCTA.

Tettigarcta, White, Eyre's Trav. in Australia, Append. i. p. 412 (1845).

Type, *T. tomentosa*, White.

APPENDIX.

TAPHURARIA.

DULDERANA, gen. nov.

Head broad, eyes projecting beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum, front broad, considerably shorter than vertex and centrally longitudinally finely sulcate, margins of front and vertex moderately discontinuous, ocelli nearer to each other than to eyes; pronotum about as long as broad, its lateral margins slightly convex, its posterior angles angularly ampliate; mesonotum (including cruciform elevation) about as long as head and pronotum together; metanotum posteriorly and laterally produced behind the exposed tympana; abdomen in male very short, not so long as space between apex of head and base of cruciform elevation; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; opercula narrow, convexly transverse, obliquely curved inwardly, a posterior metasternal process occupying the space between their inner angles; anterior femora with three strong spines beneath; tegmina about half as long again as the body, costal margin suddenly arched near base, third ulnar area very broad and long, second ulnar area very short, oblique, only about half the greatest length of first, lower ulnar area very narrow, its upper margin well separated from lower vein of radial area, upper vein of penultimate ulnar area emitted at some distance